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Carl Herring  
Feb 19 - 1911

STAINLESS

# ATLAS-WHITE

PORTLAND CEMENT



THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY





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STAINLESS  
ATLAS-WHITE  
PORTLAND CEMENT

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE  
PHILADELPHIA

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THE  
FEDERAL  
BUREAU OF  
INVESTIGATION  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT OF THE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF  
INVESTIGATION  
ON THE  
MURDER OF  
JAMES EARL RAY  
AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE  
MAY 6, 1968





THE growing demand for a Portland Cement that is pure white in color, thereby lending itself to decorative features in concrete that cannot be attained by the commercial portland cements, together with the discovery within the radius of their large plants at Northampton, Pa., of the necessary materials, (Calcite and Clay of the very purest qualities) are the prime considerations that have prompted THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY to produce and place on the market Stainless ATLAS-WHITE Portland Cement. In introducing this cement to the public we wish to emphasize the fact that our product absolutely justifies its name, is pure white in color and non-staining, and the reputation attained in the manufacture of Atlas Portland Cement is sufficient guarantee of our ability to produce in quality and uniformity a White Portland Cement as popular and reliable as our other product.



The manufacture of Portland Cement is strictly a chemical proposition, and the manufacturers of Portland Cement are nothing more or less than manufacturing chemists exercising the same care in the selection and proportioning of their material as the manufacturing chemist who stamps his product "Chemically Pure." So, also, can the Portland Cement Manufacturer use the phrase "Quality and uniformity guaranteed" with the same feeling of pride and satisfaction. Therefore, as stated, this Company is manufacturing and offers for sale a product that is dependable in every way and superior in quality to any other White Portland Cement manufactured.

Our Calcite and Clay are specially selected and contain the ingredients, Lime, Silica and Alumina in proper proportions and are practically

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free from Iron Oxide, which latter constituent is the cause of the dark color in the grey Portland Cement.

We wish to emphasize the fact that Stainless ATLAS-WHITE Portland Cement is a true Portland, its chemical composition being practically identical with that of our Atlas Portland Cement, its strength both in tension and compression the same, and we unreservedly claim that it will meet the requirements of the Standard Specifications for Portland Cement. It is manufactured with the utmost care at our Northampton plants under the efficient supervision of our Staff of Expert Chemists, and, although only on the market since January 1, 1910, it has commanded the wide attention it justly merits.

Since January 1, these chemists have daily tested this material, and our laboratory records prove that all the claims we make for the quality of this material can be sustained. We call attention to the records of outside laboratories printed herewith.



For Decorative  
Purposes

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Tests made for the Department of Bridges, City of New York

## Analysis and Physical Test

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL LABORATORIES

*of*  
**Dr. Chas. F. McKenna**

OFFICES

HUDSON TERMINAL, 50 CHURCH STREET

### **Certificate of Analysis**

New York October 19th, 1910.

Laboratory No. 9501

Department of Bridges, City of New York  
21 Park Row  
New York City

*I have examined the sample of White Portland Cement - - - - -  
received from your Mr. E. D. Knap - - - - - with mark as shown  
below, and I find the following to be the result.*

Mark: "370½ add S 10/11/10 Recd."

Silica	.. .. .	23.62%
Alumina	.. .. .	7.38%
Oxide of Iron	.. .. .	0.32%
Lime,	.. .. .	61.32%
Magnesia	.. .. .	1.32%
Sulphuric Anhydride	.. .. .	2.05%
Loss on ignition,	.. .. .	3.87%
		<u>99.88%</u>

Respectfully,

CHAS. F. McKENNA



Standard Specification Requirements of the AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING  
MATERIALS indicated in red

ROBERT A. CUMMINGS, M. Am. Soc. C. E.,  
President and Treasurer

ERNEST B. MCCREADY, M. S.,  
General Manager

# LEHIGH VALLEY TESTING LABORATORY

"In the Heart of the Lehigh Valley Cement District"

STANDARD TESTING—INSPECTION AT MILLS

ALLENTOWN, PA.

General Offices  
4 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.  
Bell Telephone, 3189 Court.

Office and Laboratories  
Fourth and Linden Sts., Allentown, Pa.  
Local and Long Distance Telephones

Report on Cement Sampled and Tested for The Atlas Portland Cement Co.,  
Northampton, Pa. Order No. 526.

Brand "Atlas Stainless White Portland". . . Sampled at. . . . .  
Manufactured by Atlas Portland Cement Co. Sample Taken. . . . .  
No. of Barrels. . . . . Date received 11-23-10.  
Car Number. . . . . By. . . . .  
Shipped. . . . . Tests Made 11-23-10.

## TENSILE STRENGTH OF BRIQUETTES (Pounds per Sq. In.).

Bri- quettes	NEAT				STANDARD SAND, 3 TO 1		
	24 hours	7 days	28 days	3 mos.	7 days	28 days	3 mos.
(Mini- mum)*	150 to 200	450 to 500	550 to 650		150 to 200	200 to 300	
1.	364	610			347		
2.	365	621			304		
3.	342	600			321		
4.	362	634			320		
5.	339	630			317		
Average. . .	354	619			322		



Constancy of Volume—Pats Firm and Hard. Initial Set not less than 30 Minutes  
Final Set not more than 10 Hrs.

Soundness—Air Pat firm and hard. Setting Time—Initial Set 1 hr. 55 min.  
Cold Water Pat firm and hard. Final Set 4 hrs.  
Hot Water Pat firm and hard. Per Cent. Gauge Water—Neat 25.0%

Fineness—No. 50 Sieve 100.0% Sand 10.2%  
No. 100 Sieve 98.6% Temperature—Laboratory Air 72 F.  
(not less than 92.0 per cent.)  
No. 200 Sieve 90.6% Gauge Water 70 F.  
(not less than 75.0 per cent.)

Specific Gravity as rec'd 3.06 Per Cent. Humidity.....50%  
(not less than 3.10)  
ignited 3.09

#### CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Silica	Iron	Alumina	Lime	Magnesia not over 4%	Sulfur (SO <sub>3</sub> ) not over 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Loss on Ignition

Remarks:

Date, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1910. Signed, Lehigh Valley Testing Laboratory.

"The minimum requirements for the 24 hour neat cement test should be some value within the limits of 150 and 200 pounds, and so on for each period stated."—STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.

ERNEST B. McCREADY

NEW YORK  
90 West St.

ST. LOUIS  
Syndicate Trust  
Bldg.

SAN FRANCISCO  
425 Washington St.

LONDON, ENG.  
Norfolk House,  
Cannon St., E. C.

MONTREAL  
Canadian Express  
Bldg.

PITTSBURGH  
Monongahela  
Bank Bldg.

**ROBERT W. HUNT & CO.**  
**Bureau of Inspection, Tests and Consultation**  
General Office: 1121 "THE ROOKERY," CHICAGO, ILL.

F 7722

New York,

Nov. 23,

1910

Report of tests on Sample of "Atlas" White Portland Cement.  
Submitted by Atlas Portland Cement Co.

Initial Set 2 Hrs. 00 Min.

Cold Water Test.

Final Set 6 Hrs. 10 Min.

Boiling Test O. K.

Per cent. fineness on 100 Sieve, 98  
200 91.5

INITIAL SET		TENSILE TEST						
		NEAT			1 CEMENT		3 SAND	
Number	Hr. Min.	24 Hr.	7 day	28 day	24 Hr.	7 day	28 day	
		270	580			275		
		290	630			310		
		280	605			300		
		300	615			285		
		320	590			320		
Average...								

Sample received 11-16-10.  
For Atlas Portland Cement Co.  
Remarks:

ROBERT W. HUNT & CO.



White, or Stainless Cement has been on the market to a limited extent for a number of years, having been used mostly for interior decorative work, but the value of the material for exterior stucco work and many other purposes has wonderfully increased the scope of its usefulness.



For Decorative  
Purposes

It is being used today for

Interior and Exterior Decorative Work,

Exterior Stucco,

In Mortar for setting Marble, Tile, Brick and Stone,

Facing Concrete Block,

Decorative Concrete Stone, and Statuary,

Terrazzo Floors,

Artistic Color Effects in conjunction with various  
colored pigments.

Wainscoting for bathroom and kitchen walls.

The color of the finished surface is largely that of the cement used, but the color of the sand has a most important influence. The difficulty of obtaining in some localities a sand of a satisfactory quality has influenced THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY to place upon the market for the convenience of its customers the following mixtures:

### Atlas White Mixture No. 1

This consists of equal parts of Stainless ATLAS-WHITE Portland Cement and pure white silica sand, pulverized together. It is slow setting and easily worked under the trowel and may be used where a strong, rich mixture is desired. The pulverizing of these materials together



eliminates the danger of crazing, and offers a very desirable material for many uses, particularly interior work, where a smooth finish is desired.

### Atlas White Mixture No. 2

This consists of one part of No. 1 Mixture to which has been added an amount of sand equal to the amount of sand pulverized with the Stainless ATLAS-WHITE Portland Cement, so that here we really have one part of Stainless ATLAS-WHITE Portland Cement mixed with two parts of sand, one half of the sand being pulverized with the cement. This mixture shows great strength and is desirable where a rich sand mixture for stucco work is required.

### Atlas White Mixture No. 3

This consists of one part of Mixture No. 1, to which has been added an amount of sand equal to twice the amount of sand pulverized with the Stainless ATLAS-WHITE Portland Cement, so that here we really have one part of Stainless ATLAS-WHITE Portland Cement, mixed with three parts of sand, one third of the sand being pulverized with the cement. This mixture may be used where a leaner mixture is desirable. It has greater strength than the same proportions of sand and cement mixed in the ordinary way.

The desirability of these various mixtures will be at once apparent. The architect or contractor will have at his command a material prepared ready for use, the pro-



For Decorative  
Purposes



portions of which are guaranteed, thus eliminating all chances of improper materials being mixed with Stainless ATLAS-WHITE Portland Cement, and by means of these mixtures is assured of a reliable white surface.

Prices of these various mixtures are such as will permit the contractor to use them with greater economy than would be possible were it necessary to search in the open market for the proper ingredients.

We are placing this information before the trade so that they may feel no hesitancy in recommending and specifying the use of these various mixtures. All these mixtures are made by weight and packed in the standard barrel used in packing Atlas Portland Cement.

We advise against the use of neat White Portland Cement, as when so used it will show the slight crazing cracks which are universal when Portland Cement is used in this way. For finishing purposes we advise the use of Mixture No. 1, and for the same reason we recommend this same mixture with the addition of ten per cent of Hydrated Lime for use to replace Cold Water Paint for whitewashing interior surfaces or brick or stone, or interior courts of apartment houses.

The use of Stainless ATLAS-WHITE Portland Cement in Stucco is so desirable that complete directions for the proper handling of the materials and its application are given as follows:

### Specifications for White Portland Cement Stucco

Stucco may be used to cover wood, brick, stone or other building material, provided special precautions are taken in preparing the surface properly so that it will adhere and not crack or scale off. As a rule two coats are



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Purposes



used; the first, a scratch coat, composed of five parts of Atlas Portland Cement, 12 parts clean, coarse sand and three parts slaked lime putty and a small quantity of hair. The second, a finishing coat, composed of one part Atlas-White Portland Cement and three parts clean, coarse, quartz sand. (Mixture No. 3.) Should only one coat be desired, the second or finishing coat of Atlas-White is used.



For Decorative  
Purposes

To apply stucco to brick, or stone, or concrete, clean the surface of the wall thoroughly, using plenty of clean water so as to soak the wall. If the surface is concrete, roughen it by picking with a stone axe. Plaster with a 1½-inch coat and finish the surface with a wood float, or to make a rough surface cover the float with burlap. Protect the stucco work from the sun and keep it thoroughly wet for three or four days; the longer it is kept wet the better.

In using stucco on a frame structure, first cover surface with two thicknesses of roofing paper. Next put on furring strips about one foot apart, and on these fasten wire lathing. (There are several kinds of lathing, any of which are good.) Apply the scratch coat ½-inch thick and press it partly through the openings in the lath, and roughen the surface with a stick or trowel. Allow this to set well and apply the finishing coat ½ inch to one inch thick. This coat can be put on and smoothed with a wooden float, or it can be thrown on with a trowel or large stiff-fibered brush, if a spatter-dash finish is desired. A white pebble-dash finish may be obtained with a final coat of one part Atlas-White Portland Cement, three parts coarse, quartz sand and quartz chips not over ¼ inch in diameter, thrown on with a trowel.









FOR DECORATIVE WORK